

BOSTON RECORDER.

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, NO. 3, ROGERS'S BUILDINGS, CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1820.

Price, \$3.00 a year, payable in 6 months, or \$2.62 1/2 a year, if paid in one month.

BIOGRAPHY.

ISAAC MILNER, D. D.
The London Evangelical Magazine.
Dr. Isaac Milner, D. D., died, the Rev. Dr. Isaac Milner, at the house of W. M. P. Kensington Gore, Esq. Dr. Milner has rendered essential services to religion, and his conduct in the University of Cambridge, where he was president of the college, and Lucasian professor of Mathematics, and by the continuance of his labors, (the Rev. Jos. Milner) the history of the Church of Christ, however, unhappily, still left imperfect. Dr. Milner was an able advocate for the doctrines of Evangelicalism in the New-York Advertiser.
The sketch of the late Dr. Milner, which displays such an instance of genius, rising above the obstacles of humble birth, that we think an abstract from it cannot but be acceptable to our readers.
Dr. Milner was born near Leeds, Jan. 17, 1751, of parents who could boast of no property. While he was a child, his father, who was a weaver, died, leaving two sons, Joseph and Isaac, and an infirm mother. It was necessary that redoubled industry should be exerted by the remaining branch of the family to enable them to live; and young Milners were constantly turning wheels by day-break in their father's house, and long before it was day they were at their work. By this persevering diligence, they were enabled to maintain, with themselves and their aged parent, some men were soon observed to be more than others to the country; and their village neighbors; & to their vacant time in studying what were lent them by their friends, they soon brought them into no other of their neighbors. With industry, and love of study, they united the industry; so that it was predicted that they would one day make a name.
Time at length began to spread its wings; and a subscription was set on foot for the purpose of sending the eldest, and who was the most promising in point of age, to college. He was accordingly sent to a grammar school at Leeds; where he learned there by day, and at night, he taught the school, who discovered not only a talent for this novel mode of studying, but also great quickness of memory, and judgment. Thus passing his time, it may be supposed, he had gained a tolerable degree of acquaintance with the Greek and Latin languages.
He was now sent to college, and Isaac, who was deprived of his instructor, continued to pursue his studies, and means to support his studies, that at length he styled a good classic. Prior to this, he had been bound to a weaver. While he was at that occupation, his brother, who was at college, with a reputation; soon after which, he removed to Hull, where he was of the free grammar school. By his exertions, a great improvement was produced in the school, and improvements introduced in the instruction.
He took this good opportunity to improve himself from a mechanical and congenial to his disposition, and he wrote to his brother the proposal made in literature, and to become an assistant to him in teaching the lower classes. He was desirous of gratifying his ambition, and he therefore requested the permission to call upon Isaac and his mother, and if he found him qualified, he would then proceed to Hull. In conformity with the request, the clergyman waited upon them nineteen years of age, and found at the house, with Tacitus, a young man of great length, in the course of his studies, great accuracy, and a knowledge, and an astonishing facility in the use of languages, he was thought to be sent to Hull; and in a few days after, he bade a farewell to the occupation of weaving.
About this time, he became a faithful supporter of the peculiar doctrines of Christianity; and the fruits of his piety were strikingly evident among his friends. With such an example before him, it is not surprising that he should be natural for the Christian religion, and his thoughts were directed to the church; and after having labored for some time in the

capacity of an usher, in the year 1770 he was removed to Queen's College Cambridge.
"Few persons ever went better prepared to the University, or with talents more likely to make a conspicuous figure. Besides his natural assiduity and abilities, he had the advantages of being educated by a person who had gone through the University before him; and that person also a brother; who must have been, therefore, a more sedulous instructor than any other."
Whilst an under graduate, he was indefatigable in his studies. He was confident in his abilities, and fixed his eye upon the first honors of the place; and perseverance and ability ensured their attainment. In the year 1774 he became senior wrangler, with the honorable title of incomparabilis. In 1782 he served the office of Proctor, and in 1792 that of Vice Chancellor.
At Cambridge, Mr. Milner became acquainted with Mr. Wilberforce; and soon after the commencement of the acquaintance, these gentlemen, in company with Mr. Pitt, went on a continental tour, but had not proceeded far, before some political changes in Great Britain called them back. A friendship however was formed which lasted through Mr. Milner's life.
Soon after Mr. Milner's return from the continent, which was in 1788, he was chosen President of the college to which as a student he had done so much credit. Under his direction many improvements took place in the institution; and its reputation was very much advanced. Soon afterwards, he was made Doctor of Divinity; and was presented with the Deanery of Carlisle. It was his practice to spend a part of every year at Hull during his brother's life; when he used to relax his mind, and exercise his body by mechanical employments or manual labor.
Dr. Milner was distinguished for his attainments in mathematics and chemistry; and on the death of Dr. Waring, he was made Lucasian Professor of Mathematics; thus, with no other advantages but those of ability and merit he rose from the obscure ranks of life, to the Chair, which was once filled by the great Sir Isaac Newton, and which he filled with credit to himself and honor to the University.
Whilst president of Queen's College, Dr. Milner was the intimate friend of the Rev. Charles Simeon, of King's College; and it is mentioned to their honor, that they were the instruments of introducing into the Church of England a greater number of learned, industrious, and useful clergymen, than any other two individuals in G. Britain. These gentlemen were stigmatised by many persons for their religious tenets, which were of the description which is called in the established church in that country, Evangelical; but their exemplary lives bore down all opposition; while they demonstrated that piety is not the enemy of learning, but that both conduce to the formation of the real Christian Minister. By their joint efforts, an Auxiliary Bible Society was formed, against much opposition, at Cambridge.
Dr. Milner was never ashamed of his humble origin, or his lowly occupation, but throughout life, when he visited Leeds, where he usually did in his journey to the North, "he never failed to call upon the obscure friends of his boyish days, and by his well timed acts of generosity among them," he delivered the poor and the fatherless, and caused many a widow's heart to sing for joy. Isaac Milner the fatherless weaver, and Dr. Milner the Lucasian Professor, did not appear in their eyes as two different men; they were both appropriately personified under one character. In his department he manifested the same unaffected simplicity of manners and affability of disposition, which were befitting his early station in society, and which equally adorned that to which, by the Providence of God, he was subsequently raised.
This great man died, on the 1st of March, 1820, at the house of his friend, Mr. Wilberforce, in the 70th year of his age. "He was in every respect an extraordinary man—a venerable scholar, and an exemplary Christian.—In early youth he rose superior to difficulties, with which few would have successfully contended; and his academic career was eminently distinguished. By the splendor of his reputation while in the vigor of life, and by uncommon zeal and activity in the cause of science, he gave a strong impulse to the study of mathematical and philosophical learning, in his University.—The range of his inquiries was surprisingly extensive:—Abstract science; Philosophy theoretical and experimental; ancient Literature; History; Theology; by turns occupied his attention.
"With regard to the intellectual faculties of this great man, he was most remarkable for the strength of his understanding: his mind seemed capable of grasping whatever was fairly within the sphere of human knowledge.
"To this very imperfect notice of the life and character of Dr. Milner, we shall only add, that the remembrance of his friendly disposition and many virtues, as well as the never failing delight which his conversation afforded, can cease only with the existence of those who knew him living and lament him dead."

Late Missionary Intelligence.

From London Magazines, for May, 1820, received at the Recorder-Office.

UNITED BRETHREN.

In a late number of the "Periodical Accounts" of the Brethren's Missions, a more distinct view is given than we have before met with, of their Resources for the support of these Missions. To a statement on this subject by Mr. Latrobe, a letter is subjoined, addressed to the Brethren's Congregations by the Synodal Committee. We shall abstract the substance of these official documents, as they shew the just grounds on which the Brethren appeal, on behalf of their work among the Heathen, to Christians more favorably circumstanced than themselves.

Sources of the Brethren's Fund.

These are three-fold—the Contributions of the Congregations, the productive Labor of the Missionaries, and the efforts of Auxiliary Societies.

Amount of the Fund.

The exact amount of the Income and Expenditure of all the Missions of the Brethren cannot well be ascertained, as each Auxiliary Society keeps separate accounts; nor can the balance of all the different trades carried on be collected with accuracy.

Some judgment may, however, be formed, from a statement of the Receipts and Disbursements which passed through the hands of the Synodal Committee in the year 1818.—The Receipts of that year were as follows:—

Collections from Congregations and Friends,	£1545 2 10
Benefactions, chiefly in England and Scotland,	4035 10 8
Legacies,	683 13 2
Balance from the Danish West-India Islands,	240 0 3
By different Courses of Exchange,"	6 17 6
	£6511 4 7

The Expenditure of the year was as follows:—

Greenland,	£712 10 7
Labrador,	105 5 11
North American Indians,	218 4 4
West Indies,	2881 9 2
South America,	190 10 11
South Africa,	1124 12 2
	£5127 7 2

Pensions to Superannuated Missionaries,	£748 11 2
Pensions to Widows and Orphans,	317 10 3
Education of 63 Children of Missionaries,	853 15 7
	1919 17 0
Sundry Expenses,	787 14 0
	£7834 16 2

In this statement of Expenditure, but a small part of the charge of the Labrador Mission seems to have passed through the accounts of the Synodal Committee.

On this statement, the Synodal Committee make the following remarks, in a letter addressed to the Congregations, and dated Herrnhut, Aug. 10, 1819—

"It appears from the statement of our accounts for 1818, that our expenditure has amounted to £7834 16s. 2d. An increase in the disbursements of last year was occasioned by the establishment of the New Settlement on the Witte River in South Africa, of a second Missionary Station in St. Kitt's, and of a fourth in Antigua.

On a calculation of the average expense of our Missionary Establishments for the last ten years, the annual expenditure was £6846 13s. 4d.; nor can we expect that the charges will be smaller in future, if the work is to be carried on to the same extent.

To raise so large a sum from year to year, is far beyond our own strength: for it appears, that, for the last ten years, the average Annual Contributions of all our Congregations was no more than 1230l. 13s. 4d.—a sum amounting scarcely to one-fifth of what is requisite, and not even sufficient to cover the expense of the maintenance of superannuated Missionaries resting in different Congregations, and of the Widows and Children of such as have departed this life at their posts.

On these considerations, we cannot but be filled with astonishment and thankfulness, when we contemplate the mighty support granted unto us by that Lord, whose work it is, and to whom alone we ascribe its continuation and prosperity. He has again, in the year past, sent us such an abundant supply, that we have been enabled to meet the greater part of the expense incurred. Yet you will see, by the annexed statement, that our Disbursements have exceeded our Receipts by 1323l. 13s. 7d. Some annuities having lately become extinct, this deficiency is brought down to 810l. 16s. 3d. which yet remains uncovered.

The extraordinary help thus afforded has arisen from hence, that the Lord has stirred up many Brethren and Friends in other Denominations, who honor His name and are desirous of spreading the Gospel among the Heathen, to come to our assistance. This has been more particularly the case in England and Scotland, from whence we have received the most generous aid, by very liberal Contributions from many Individuals, Associations, and Societies, who have kindly noticed, and taken share in, our labors.

State and Prospects of the Missions.

On these points, the Synodal Committee bear the following testimony:—

"As to the internal state of our Missions, it is with humble gratitude that we are able to declare, that the Lord has caused the word of His Cross, preached by our Brethren abroad, to be accompanied with power and the demonstration of His Spirit; and their testimony of His love to sinners, whom He calls to repentance and life, to be received by many for their eternal salvation. Thro' their ministry, He has again brought many souls from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God. Those who had formerly been led to the saving knowledge of the Gospel have been more firmly established in grace; and the work of sanctification has been promoted in them by the Holy Spirit. We may say, of a truth, that our Congregations, gathered from among the Heathen, have increased, both in number and grace.

The more we are convinced, both by the blessing of the Lord on our exertions, and by the needful help which he grants to enable us to proceed, that He owns it as his work, so much the greater do we feel our obligations, as well as our encouragements, to support this branch of service committed unto us, both by fervent and persevering prayer, and by taking an active share in all its concerns. And we confidently hope, that the Lord will not forsake us in any distress or perplexity, into which we may be brought; but, unworthy as we know ourselves to be of engaging in His service, He will assuredly give us further proofs of His acceptance of our good will. We commend ourselves to your remembrance and prayers, that we may be supported in those duties, to which we are appointed. [Missionary Register.]

CHINA.

A Letter from Dr. Morrison, dated Canton, Nov. 25, 1819, says:—

"By the mercy of God an entire version of the Books of the Old and New Testament into the Chinese language was this day brought to a conclusion."

In this event the members of the London Missionary Society will no doubt sincerely rejoice, and unite with Dr. Morrison in the following sentiments taken from the close of the letter—

"To have Moses, David, and the Prophets—Jesus Christ and his Apostles, using their own words, and thereby declaring to the inhabitants of this land the wonderful works of God, indicates, I hope, the speedy introduction of a happier era in these parts of the world; and I trust that the gloomy darkness of pagan scepticism will be dispelled by the day-spring from on high; and that the gilded idols of Budh, and the numberless images which fill the land, will one day assuredly fall to this ground; before the force of God's word, as the idol Dagon fell before the Ark.

"These are my anticipations, although there appears not the least opening at present. A bitter aversion to the name of our blessed Saviour, and to any book which contains his name or his doctrine, is felt and cherished. However, this does not induce me to despair; I remember Britain—what she was, and what she now is, in respect of religion. It is not 300 years since national authority said, that 'the Bible should not be read openly in any church' by the people, nor privately by the poor—that only noblemen and gentlemen, and noble ladies and gentlewomen might have the Bible in their houses.—I remember this, and cherish hope for China.

"Tyndal, while he was trying to the stake, cried with a fervent and loud voice, in reference to the VIIIth Henry, 'Lord! open the King of England's eyes,' and his prayer seems to have been heard and answered. Let us be as fervent in a similar petition in reference to the Sovereign of this empire."

[Evang. Mag.]

A Letter from a Catholic Missionary at Macao, dated the 1st of April, 1819, gives the following details respecting the persecutions which the Catholic Christians have experienced in China:—

"Every European priest whom they discover is arrested and put to death on the spot; the same fate is reserved for the Chinese Christian priests. The other Christians, when they will not apostatize, suffer the most dreadful torments, and are afterwards banished to Tartary. In this year, 1819, there are in the prisons of the provinces of Sutchuen alone 200 Christians, who wait the moment of exile; a Chinese priest had been strangled, and two others are about to die in a similar manner. In the whole empire there are but ten missionaries, five of whom are at Pekin, who can have no connexion with the inhabitants but in secret. The emperor has declared that he will have no more painters, watch-makers, nor even mathematicians. The bishop of Pekin has attempted in vain to introduce himself into his diocese under that title. The only means which remains to the missionaries to penetrate into the country, is to gain the couriers which go from Macao to Pekin; but if the thing is discovered, the missionary and the courier are put to death on the spot. In spite of all these persecutions, the Catholic religion is extending itself in the midst of the torments of the faithful. [Ev. Mag.]

INDIA.

Extracts from a Letter of the Rev. C. Traveller, dated Vepery, Madras, Oct. 12, 1819.

"From the awful epidemic which has afflicted the people around us, the heathen are both alarmed and sensibly concerned; great efforts are made to appease their deities, offerings the most extravagant of almost every kind have been presented them, and it would make your heart bleed to see numbers surrounding their pagan altars to officiate in an unpropitiating sacrifice, and blindly following the mandates of a crafty priest. But lately I have witnessed at different temples, hundreds, men, women, children, thus infatuated, pouring forth their libations of blood before their hideous idols, and vainly attempting to assuage the wrath of an unknown God, by services in which neither the judgment is informed, nor the heart affected. Every trait in their character sufficiently proves the awful distance they are removed from God.

"You will scarcely give credit to what I relate of the conduct observed by these deluded creatures in reference to the Spasmodic Cholera; but in taking a short journey to Palicat, a place distant 30 miles from Madras, and now in possession of the Dutch, I had frequent opportunities of witnessing the scene. In fact, Madras has given many specimens of the same kind of mania. A number of people, sometimes a whole village, will, at the instigation of the priest, arm themselves with swords and other instruments of destruction, and parade through every part of it, brandishing their weapons in the air, beating their drums, and shouting with the vehemence of madmen, with a view to expel this disease from the borders; in addition to this, you may behold across every door, and through every street, small branches of a peculiar kind of tree tied together, in order to protect them from its ravages! If these are not arguments for increased exertion, and more earnest supplication to God, that he would scatter the ignorance of the people, and save them from the awful consequences attendant on such practices, I know of none that are.

"The congregation at Black Town continues to prosper and increase.

"The schools in general are in a very prosperous state.

"The word of God has now the preference in the estimation of thousands of the heathen; and they want but example in some, and fortitude in themselves, to avow their real sentiments.

"Our Tract Association prospers: but a few days ago, our first annual meeting was held in a large and commodious house in Black Town, granted by a respectable gentleman for the transactions of the evening: the meeting was well attended by a numerous and respectable assembly, who appeared deeply interested in the concerns of the meeting. This society is likely to become an extensive blessing round about; since its establishment we have printed 14,000 Tracts in Telooquo and Tamul, the greater part of which have been distributed thro' an amazing extent of country—the eagerness of the heathen to receive these instructive treatises exceeds all description."

GOLDEN GOD.

The golden image of Vishnu, which was found at Nassick, in May, 1818, has been exhibited at Bombay. It is made of the finest gold from Mount Ophir, and weighs 370 tolas. A numerous and expensive establishment of Brahmins, &c. was constantly maintained for it. It accompanied the late Peishwa, in his journeys, in a state palanquin, escorted by some of his choicest troops. It was sent to Nassick during the late Mahratta war, where it was discovered by the British authorities. It is ordered to be sold on account of government.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The following is an abstract of the colonial population in New South Wales, as per muster.

In 1818, from September 28 to November 11, inclusive, there were 9,328 souls at Sydney; 4,017 at Parramatta; 4,563 at Windsor; 2,597 at Liverpool; 784 at Newcastle; making a total of 21,294.

The population of Van Dieman's land amounts to 3,760; thus making a grand total of 25,054 souls. The number of acres in cultivation is 284,852.

Pitcairn's Island, in the South Seas.

A Subscription was set on foot on the 1st of September, in Calcutta, for supplying the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island with implements of husbandry, and other useful articles. These interesting people are descendants of the mutineers of H. M. Ship Bounty, and were visited a short time since by Captain Henderson, on his voyage from Valparaiso to Calcutta; he is now proceeding again to Chili in command of the ship Hercules, and proposes calling at Pitcairn's Island, with the articles which have been purchased under his direction for the use of its inhabitants.

We are glad to hear that the Bibles, prayer-books, spelling-books, &c. sent by the London Missionary Society to Mr. Adams, who is at the head of those islanders, for the use of the people, have been safely received.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

(Continued from page 122.)

There have been received into the Treasury, since the date of the last Report, the following sums, derived from the sources undermentioned:

Donations from Auxiliary Societies,	\$5,810 89
Donations from Bible Societies not Aux.	186 44
Remittances for Bibles from Aux. Soc's	15,387 8
Remittances for Bibles from Societies not Auxiliary,	1,451 5
Donations from Benevolent Societies,	50 75
Legacies,	140
Contributions to constitute Ministers	
Directors for life,	270
Contributions to constitute other individuals Directors for life,	400
Contributions to constitute Ministers	
Members for life,	2,741 24
Life subscriptions from other individuals	570
Annual contributions,	771
Contributions by, or on account of, Religious and charitable Societies to entitle them to the privileges of Members for life,	30
Donations from individuals,	177 50

The following Bible Societies have been recognized as Auxiliary to the Parent Institution during the past year.

	recognized	Feb. 1820
The New-York,	Dec. 1819	
Sullivan Female,	Feb. 1820	
Suffolk County,	April 1820	
St. Lawrence,	April 1820	
Union, of Chataque County,	May 1820	
Pleasant Valley,	Feb. 1820	
Mercer, Pa.	Oct. 1819	
Calvert County, Md.	March 1819	
Rockingham County, Va.	May 1820	
Salem, in Botetourt County, Va.	June 1819	
Wilmington, N. C.	May 1820	
Halifax, N. C.	Oct. 1819	
Camden, S. C.	Dec. 1819	
Fairfield District, S. C.	April 1820	
Salem, in Sumter District, S. C.	Feb. 1820	
Jefferson County, Ohio,	May 1819	
Green River, Ky.	Oct. 1819	
St. Charles, Missouri Territory,	May 1820	
Blakely, Alabama,	Oct. 1819	
Madison County, do.	May 1820	

Making the whole number of Auxiliaries, now officially known and recognized, to be two hundred and seven.

In addition to the foregoing Societies, several others have communicated information of their having become auxiliary, but not with such a conformity to the prescribed terms of official notification, as to admit of their present recognition.

The Society will doubtless recollect its having been mentioned in the last Report, that a standing Committee of five members of the Board of Managers had been then recently appointed, under the denomination of the Auxiliary Society Committee, for the purpose of devising and suggesting means to promote the establishment, and animate the exertions of Auxiliary Societies; with authority to depute persons to attend meetings for these objects, and to open a correspondence with intelligent and influential persons, in different places, with a view of gaining such information as might enable them successfully to prosecute the above-mentioned designs.

In execution of the duties of their appointment, the Committee addressed a circular letter to various individuals on the subject of the formation of Auxiliary Societies at, or in the vicinity of, their respective residences. This measure has not, to any extent with which the Managers have yet been made acquainted, been followed by its desired effects.

The Managers are not willing to believe that this has arisen from indifference on the part of those who were addressed, to the great cause in which we are engaged. The general pressure of the times, and the consequent diminished means of individuals, the rapid increase of local charitable associations, and the mode of address by letter, instead of the more efficient method of personal communication, may account for the unsatisfactory result of this preparatory proceeding. It was resorted to as an experiment, which, if successful, would have saved, for the present, the expense of employing travelling agents for the purpose, and obviated the difficulty that has arisen in finding persons of suitable character, qualifications, and leisure, for so important and responsible a trust.

On this interesting subject, however, the solicitude of the Board is undiminished. To accomplish, in their wished for and practical extent, the great object toward which the National Society should not cease to direct its aim, the multiplication of Auxiliaries is indispensable. It is thro' their agency, principally, that the Parent Society must expect those supplies of a continually exhausting treasury, that will enable it to enlarge the extent of its operations to the progressively increasing demand for the Bible. It is almost entirely through the discoveries made by such Societies, in their various districts, and their subsequent activity in the work of distribution, that the beneficent object of this institution can be thoroughly effectuated, and the precious boon dispensed where it is most pressing required. Under these impressions, the Managers sincerely hope that the instrumentality of individuals as agents in promoting the views of the Society in various parts of the United States, may not be lost sight of; and to facilitate the prosecution of so promising an expedition, the Committee, charged with the subject, have been engaged in diligent inquiries after suitable persons to enter upon that service during the ensuing summer. It is greatly encouraging to the attempt, that the annals of the British and Foreign Bible Society continue to furnish such ample proofs of its efficacy, both in the encouragement of existing Auxiliaries, and the establishment of new. After witnessing the most astonishing results of persevering activity and zeal on the part of the distinguished Secretaries of that institution, and other gentlemen, their associates at home, the Appendix to its Fifteenth Annual Report exhibits a splendid view of the still more enlarged success of Owen, Pinkerton, Patterson, and Henderson, in their extensive and laborious tours on the continent of Europe.

The services rendered by these eminent men to the cause of Christian benevolence, and the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, can scarcely be fully realized, or appreciated at their just value. The same glorious rewards that have crowned their pious efforts, there is every reason to believe, will be reaped by similar functionaries in our country; and the expense, which their employment may induce, will be more than remunerated in accessions to the number of the Society's Auxiliaries, in the renovated zeal of its present supporters, in the increase of its current revenues, and in the delight of seeing this work of the Lord more abundantly prosper in its hands.

With a view to the very important ends for which this Committee was formed, the Managers would respectfully, but loudly, call upon the friends of the Bible cause, in every part of our country where Auxiliaries do not now exist, to engage with activity and promptitude in their establishment. Has a district been so favored by Divine Providence as to possess an adequate supply of the Holy Scriptures, or a competent supply of wealth exceeding any required expenditure for their procurement? Then let its inhabitants remember their less highly favored brethren in other parts, and generously contribute to the common fund of Christian benevolence, that the consolations with which they are blessed, may be sent into every destitute region, and into heathen lands. Is a district poor, and able, but to a very limited amount, to aid the general cause? Yet its people should not be discouraged from embarking, however small their means, in this work and labor of love. What these may not enable them to purchase, the liberality of more wealthy contributors will enable the Parent Institution to give: and thus, though Auxiliaries of this description may not have it in their power to increase, materially, the pecuniary resources of the institution, they may greatly contribute to excite, within their bounds, a desire after the Bible; they may encourage the poor to contribute small sums, at stated periods, for obtaining it; they may add, by their communications, to the general stock of information, and become very useful agents in the grateful employment of distribution. It is fervently hoped that the friends of the Redeemer will not rest satisfied until a Bible Society be established in every county in the Union; nor until, in imitation of our European precursors in this glorious cause, Bible Associations be formed in every town, village, congregation, and extensive manufactory: which, by the collection of small contributions, and the enrollment of subscribers for Bibles, will rejoice to pour their free-will offerings into the treasury of God. While, however, the Managers are urgent for new and more effective operations in this good work throughout our growing community, it would imply, on their part, an ungrateful deficiency of recollection, did they not avail themselves of the present opportunity to bear testimony to the commendable zeal of some existing Auxiliaries, whose location does not admit of very large remittances; and also, to the liberality of others, whose want of the Bible in their own districts being less, but their influence greater, have shown themselves "ready to give, and glad to distribute" to the necessities of their destitute fellow Christians. To such of the present Auxiliary Societies as have been remiss in the collection or transmission of their revenues, it will not be deemed an offensive intimation, that the enlargement of the general plan of operation, and the regular and secure conduct of the business of the Parent Institution will, in a great measure, depend on the promptitude, perseverance, and energy of its local assistants; and that it is the sums, however small, transmitted with punctuality by them, that will ultimately invest the general body with capacities equal to its wide extended sphere of action.

The more general practice of publishing their annual reports is also respectfully recommended to Auxiliary Societies: and it would give them increased interest and value, if, beside detailing its own transactions, each of these institutions were to embody in its report such information relating to the Bible cause, and such interesting occurrences connected therewith, as might be calculated to awaken attention, and incite to individual co-operation. The regular transmission of these reports, immediately after their publication, is a duty of so obvious a nature, that it would not now be mentioned, if the Managers had not to regret many past instances of omission.

The Managers being persuaded of the expediency of a more general adoption of the practice of selling the Holy Scriptures at cost, or reduced prices, where there exist the ability and inclination to purchase, have deemed it their duty to address a Circular to all the Auxiliary Societies on that interesting subject. No discouragement was intended to be thrown by this proceeding on the pleasing exercise of Christian charity in their gratuitous presentation, where the means of purchasing in either of the above modes are actually wanting. In such cases, not only should the Sacred Volume be freely given, but assiduous endeavors used to seek out suitable objects for the reception of the invaluable gift. But where there are conjoined the disposition and the ability to pay for it, either in whole or in part, the practice recommended presents a convenient method of obtaining the contribution of the individual to the great cause in which we are engaged; while he receives a full equivalent; no wound is inflicted on feelings, which are found not unfrequently to revolt at the idea of receiving the Bible as a gift; and the value of his acquisition is enhanced in his esteem by the manner in which it has been obtained.

The Managers feel confident that the Auxiliary Societies will find their efficiency increased by conforming to this recom-

mendation; and it will contribute in no inconsiderable degree to enlarge their general means of usefulness. Of the benefits of this plan there are multiplied proofs in the transactions of the British and Foreign Bible Society; by whose Auxiliaries and their Associations it has long been pursued; and the product of such sales now forms a most important item in the revenues of that grand Institution. The Managers also avail themselves of the occasion then presented, to intimate to the highly esteemed bodies to whom their Circular, just mentioned, was addressed, the immense advantages which had been experienced in England, and other places, from affording to the poor the opportunity of becoming subscribers for Bibles, by the payment of small weekly sums, until their contributions amount to the price of a Bible. A remarkable instance of success in the prosecution of this salutary mode of distribution occurred in the operations of the Liverpool Ladies Branch Bible Society, established on the 1st of January, 1818; which besides a very liberal gratuitous circulation, numbered, in the course of fifteen months from its commencement, no less than eight thousand four hundred and seventeen subscribers for Bibles and Testaments; of whom a considerable number had paid for, and received their Bibles at the cost prices. On this brilliant and successful example of female enterprise and exertion, the Managers ventured a respectful appeal to the condescension, patience, and perseverance of their amiable countrywomen; who have this additional encouragement to its imitation, that the same distinguished Institution, in the period already mentioned, paid into the Treasury of its Parent, a sum amounting, in our currency, to near fourteen thousand dollars. Have we not reason to believe that, under the auspices of female piety and zeal, great and permanent good may be achieved in this way; and is not a pledge of Heaven's blessing to be found in the remarkable prosperity which has attended the past exertions of our pious female fellow laborers in the promotion and cause of the Kingdom of the Redeemer?

The Managers will now proceed to notice some other of their transactions in the course of the past year.

Soon after the last annual meeting of the Society they were informed, that the printing of an edition of 2000 copies of the duodecimo Bible, in minion type, from the stereotype plates deposited with the Kentucky Bible Society, at Lexington, was completed by that respectable Society. A specimen of the work was also received. At the same time, application was made by that Society for permission to publish another edition, at the expense of this Board; and by two or more Auxiliary Societies in States adjacent to Kentucky, for liberty to purchase their Bibles at Lexington, instead of resorting to the general depository in New-York. With the first request the Managers did not deem compliance on their part either necessary or expedient; not necessary because any required supply of Bibles could be furnished, inclusive of the charge of conveyance, at as low a rate from the Society's presses in New-York; not expedient, because the state of the funds had rendered retrenchment necessary in the work of their establishment, and there were on hand a large stock of Bibles completely finished, as well as several editions in the press. With the second request the Managers cheerfully acceded, although it involved a departure from the condition on which the plates were received by the Bible Society of Kentucky, which, on general principles, or under ordinary circumstances, is not, believed consistent with sound policy, and such an arrangement of the business of this Society as will contribute most to the general good. The perplexing and hazardous state of the circulating medium of the Western States, rendered the transmission of money by distant Auxiliaries extremely difficult, and the payment of a discount was unavoidable on almost every description of paper: in their power to transmit. Under these circumstances it was thought a reasonable accommodation to allow the Kentucky Society to dispose of their Bibles to any of the Societies in the neighboring states, desirous of purchasing them, until the first day of January, 1821. The managers are however confirmed in the belief, that the facilities which they now possess, in the purchase of paper of a quality best adapted to their purpose, in the superior skill of the workmen employed in the use of their Stereotype plates, in their Bindery, and other departments of the general establishment, and in the pecuniary savings that can be made in a business conducted on so extensive a scale; enable them to furnish Bibles and Testaments of a better quality, and proportionately at a cheaper rate, than is practicable on the part of any one of its Auxiliaries.

A communication having been received from a Bible Society in one of the Southern States, which had never possessed any copies of the Scriptures printed at the depository, stating that its Managers could purchase Bibles, of Booksellers in New-York, on better terms than they were sold by the American Bible Society; specimens of the Bibles and Testaments printed by this Society were forwarded to the Institution making this suggestion, for their examination. The Managers could not doubt that a fair comparison of these with the Bibles and Testaments supposed to be referred to, would be sufficient to remove this mistaken impression. Such was the immediate effect. The Society alluded to were at once satisfied that the superiority of our Bibles, in the size of the type, in paper, printing, and binding, was more than an equivalent for the nominal difference of price. Auxiliaries wherever situated will find that this difference, and the additional cost of the conveyance,

will be fully repaid in the beauty and durability of the Bibles issued from the National Depository; the arrangements of which are now adapted to meet any demand in the way of purchase by Auxiliaries; and, at the same time, to justify the continuance of a liberal gratuitous distribution to such as do not possess the ability to make remuneration for all they require. The Managers have noticed the above circumstance because they fear similar misapprehensions have elsewhere obtained.

(To be continued.)

NEW-ENGLAND TRACT SOCIETY.

Extracts from the Appendix to the last Report.
Statement of a plan for introducing tracts into common schools as rewards.

The statement will be in relation to one class only, which will be equally applicable to every class in the school. Let the names of the class be written, in a column, on the left side of a quarter of a sheet of paper. Against each name, let two lines be ruled, one, on which shall be made marks of credit; on the other, marks of disapprobation. If any scholar comes to school in season he is to receive a credit mark. If he behaves well in school, he is to receive another. If he spells all the words of his lesson (for each scholar is expected to spell all the words, instead of having the class spell them all) he is to receive another. If he does not come to school in season; if he does not behave well, while in school; if he does not spell all the words of his lesson; he is to receive a mark of disapprobation for each offence. The value of each of these credit marks is one mill, and the value of each of the marks of disapprobation one mill worse than nothing. If any scholar has four credit marks, and none of the other kind, he is entitled to a tract of four pages. If he has eight, and none of the other kind to a tract of eight pages, and so on. If he has four credit marks and four of the other kind, he is entitled to nothing. If he has four marks of disapprobation, and none of credit, he is to be punished with one stroke of the ruler for each mark. This plan has been prepared in a book containing the names of all the scholars, and presented, and explained, in view of the whole school, while it was illustrated, that here is a plan of impartial justice, by which the prompt, the well behaved, and the diligent, are rewarded; and those of an opposite character are punished; and this record, by which every scholar's character can be known in an instant, is to be exhibited to the parents, to the school committee, and to the clergyman. The effect of the plan, when fully explained to a school, which had become disorderly, was surprising, and the plan continued to have the most lasting and desirable effects till the close of the school.

Good Effects of Tracts.

In the fall of 1819, a particular statement was made, in a concert of prayer, of the embarrassments and good effects of the New England Tract Society. The next day, the person, who made the statement was informed by a lady, that her hired woman who was present, came home from the concert and told her, that the twenty dollars which she had saved to buy clothes with, she should give to the New England Tract Society, to print the "Sinner's Prayer." Accordingly, this donation, "not of two mites," was presented to the Society in a humble, feeling manner, by this benevolent woman. Truly she had done more than they all. For with a few exceptions, she is among the most generous patrons of the society, and it shall be told as a memorial of her. A few weeks after, the person, who received this donation, was walking in a retired street of one of our larger towns, depressed with several unavailing applications for aid to the Tract Society, and with having disturbed the peace of some families by these applications, when he was introduced to a plain woman, plainly dressed, who asked him to walk into the house. He soon told this woman, his business, in town. As near as he can recollect the following conversation passed. Who sent you here? He answered, The Lord, I hope. Well, I believe he did. Do tell me something about the Tract Society. He began to state particulars, but immediately said that the subject was familiar, for the good woman's feelings went before him, and he said, I presume if you have any thing to give, you are ready, and I may go on my way. She said, wait a moment, and I will go into my chamber and see. She came back and put a small bill into his hand, which he opened and found twenty dollars! What does this mean? said he. I will tell you what it means, I was reading, in the Recorder, of a hired woman, that works for one dollar a week, who gave twenty dollars, and I was confounded with the fact, and I went into my chamber, and laid that into my drawer for the same society; and I have been waiting, and praying, two or three weeks, for somebody to come and take it. It was proposed to conclude this interview with a short prayer.

The following facts in relation to the good effects of Tracts, are communicated by a gentleman, who has been made acquainted with them during the last winter. With one exception they have not before been published.

The Rev. Dr. B— presented a tract to a young woman of his society, to whose salvation it was made effectual. A poor woman in M— traces her first serious impressions, to the reading of a tract. Two ladies in S— were led to the Saviour by the same means. A lady in N—, who was teaching school in the country, picked up a tract which was dropped for the children, by a passenger, in the stage. It was the means of her conversion.—The following extract is from a gentleman in the same town. "A family in this neighborhood, consisting of a mother, and several daughters, who were notorious for cursing and swearing at each other, had a Tract, entitled the "Sinner's Prayer" conveyed to them, in such a manner, that they never knew from whom it came. In a short time afterwards, they left off swearing, and it is hoped that they have mended their habits of life in other respects. The following is from a sailor. "I think I am persuaded, that the religious tracts are of great use. I carried some to sea with me, which were read by the seamen, with solemnity and attention, and were instrumental of bringing two of the ship's company to a sense of their awful state of sin and misery and of their need of sanctification by our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. I therefore subscribe three dollars for the support of that blessed institution, A MARINER."

An old gentleman, who was employed by the good souls (as he calls them) in Portland, to pass thro' the country with Bibles & tracts, writes thus: "Am I asked what hath God wrought by means of tracts? I answer to my certain knowledge, God hath wrought wonders. A leaf of a tract was picked up by a man in this town, which proved effectual in bringing him to throw down the weapons of his rebellion, and enlist himself under the banner of the Lord of Hosts. Thanks be unto God for this unspeakable gift. This is not a solitary instance. I do know, and can testify that many others have found Jesus Christ to be precious to their souls, by these means. A young woman, in Vermont, who appeared to be under an awful gloom, on account of a sight and sense of her ungodly state by nature, to such a degree, that she could hardly take care of her little family, received from me a large number of tracts. When I returned, after passing on my way scattering a great number of tracts in almost every house, and to every person I met by the way, who received them in love, and thank-

ness; I called on the young woman; she received me in a far different manner; she said that she had been blessed of God to her soul.

"Doth the New England Tract Society ask, what hath God wrought? I would tell them, of a young man who left his father's house, and went to sea, and was a sailor, and was a bad man, and was a drunkard, and was a gambler, and was a thief, and was a liar, and was a murderer, and was a blasphemer, and was a sorcerer, and was a witch, and was a wizard, and was a conjurer, and was a necromancer, and was a fortune teller, and was a soothsayer, and was a diviner, and was a seer, and was a prophet, and was a priest, and was a minister, and was a deacon, and was a clerk, and was a sexton, and was a chorister, and was a singer, and was a player, and was a dancer, and was a juggler, and was a clown, and was a comedian, and was a tragedian, and was a farrier, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a watchmaker, and was a clockmaker, and was a millwright, and was a cooper, and was a smith, and was a carpenter, and was a joiner, and was a mason, and was a bricklayer, and was a painter, and was a decorator, and was a sculptor, and was a goldsmith, and was a silversmith, and was a jeweller, and was a

N. B. To prevent mistakes, this edition is lettered "*Morse's Watts*," and it is requested that orders for it will thus distinguish it from "*Wm. Mitchell's Watts*." The Christian public, and ministers in particular, are respectfully invited to examine this *Improved Hymn Book*. Price 75 cents, \$7.60 per dozen. 3m 1st-20

